FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MAY 13, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Horatius at the Bridge

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

NON-PARTISAN

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MAY 13, 1916

Enthusiastic Greeting of Envoys in Nevada

THE envoys of the Congressional Union arrived in Reno, Nevada, April 26, at nine o'clock in the evening.

They were met at the station by a large committee from the Woman's Civic League of Nevada, and escorted to a reception which had been arranged in their honor at the home of Mrs. George Taylor. Addresses of welcome were made at the reception by Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Women's Civic League and chairman of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union, and Miss Minnie Flanigan, president of the Reno Women's Civic League.

United States Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio, one of the most popular candidates for the Republican nomination this fall, was among those present at the reception. Senator Burton declared himself to be a suffragist.

Short talks were made by Miss Burns, Miss Gode, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. John Rogers, and Miss Julia Hurlburt in reply to the welcoming addresses.

The "Suffrage Special" left Reno for Carson City early the next morning, where, after an automobile ride which took in the state institutions, the envoys were taken to the capitol where they were met and welcomed officially by Governor Boyle.

In response to the governor's address of welcome Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch said, in part:

"In coming into the wonderful State of Nevada, we realize that we are approaching a strategic position in our campaign, for the great party which you represent in the executive chair not only dominates the national government, but dominates the representation of Nevada in the United States Senate.

"We would wish then to appeal through you to the men of your party to realize the invidious position of your own women who have been enfranchised by a mere state amendment. The men and women voters of the suffrage states are not on a plane of equality, because the man is protected under the great fundamental law of the nation, the United States Constitution. Men have written the charter of their liberty in that instrument, but they have forgotten to do women the same service.

"A man from a woman suffrage state can take up his residence in any other state he chooses, and he will enjoy his full rights as an American citizen. Not so with the women of the suffrage states. Let one of them dare to migrate to Nebraska, to Massachusetts, to New York, and she will find herself a political outcast.

"A man is free to marry the woman of his choice without jeopardy to his political rights and above all to his citizenship. He can marry an alien, and he remains what he is, an American citizen, with all the rights of a citizen. But let a woman venture to marry a foreigner, and though he be domiciled in this country, that woman loses not only her vote but she is made into what she is not, an alien. What a travesty of justice. There is supreme need that the enfranchisement of women, as well as that of men, should be written into the federal constitution."

The Governor showed himself to be very well informed on the issue of national suffrage and much interested in the work of the Congressional Union. He talked over the situation with the envoys for two hours. Although he admitted to them that he considered them using the proper political methods to secure national suffrage if they considered national suffrage to be the most important issue before the country today, he insisted that he did not approve of the formation of the Woman's Party.

Later they were the guests at luncheon of the Governor and Mrs. Boyle at the Executive Mansion.

At three in the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Leisure Hour Club House, where the envoys told the purpose of the trip of the "Suffrage Special" and issued the call to the Chicago Convention to a large audience.

Mrs. Frank H. Norcross, wife of Judge Norcross, of the State Supreme Court, then invited the party to her home where tea was served and where several more of the delegates made short talks on the work of the Congressional Union.

The envoys then reurned to Reno, where a mass meeting at the Majestic Theater, the largest theater in the state, seating over one thousand people, had been arranged. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Nevada Women's Civic League. The theater was well filled and the audience most responsive. Miss Anne Martin presided, as president of the Nevada Women's Civic League, and Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Hilles, Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Blatch were the speakers. Mrs. S. W. Belford, secretary of the Nevada Women's Civic League, read the resolutions adopted by the first Nevada convention of women voters held in Reno that day under the auspices of the League, which included a strong endorsement of the Susan B. Anthony national suffrage amendment.

Seattle Star.

A resolution read by Miss Julia Hurlburt declaring that the administration be held responsible for passing the national suffrage amendment in the present session of Congress, was adopted enthusiastically, without a dissenting vote. Many questions were asked after the speeches about the policy of the Congressional Union and the responsibiliy of the party in power for legislation, which were answered by Miss Burns and Mrs. Blatch.

Governor Boyle journeyed from Carson to attend the meeting, and many other prominent men and women were in attendance, including women delegates to the state convention of the Nevada Women's Civic League from many counties of the state.

The message of the speakers was understood. One man, a leading judge and a Democrat, said to a member of the Congressional Union after the meeting was over: "You women suffragists have taken the line for success. You can win the national amendment from Congress only by holding the party in power responsible for legislation. This is the chief reason for holding national elections, as it gives the people the opportunity to judge the responsible party on its record, and vote accordingly. Men have never been called militant, or blamed for exercising their right of suffrage for or against the party in power according to its record on vital matters of legislation, so why should women? Party responsibility is the system upon which our Government is based, and the key to national woman suffrage is in the hands of the women voters."

Great interest was shown in Mrs. Blatch's speech as there were several men and women in the audience who had known Mrs. Blatch's mother.

The Nevada State *Journal* says:

"A motion for adoption (of Miss Hurlburt's resolution) was made and seconded by men, which led Mrs. Blatch to remark: 'I am delighted to see the men take this action. You men of Reno are full of ginger.'"

The *Journal* goes on to say:

"In the messages of the women to the people of Nevada was a warning to the Democratic party . . . Miss Mabel Vernon gave this fullest expression when she said:

"'The Democrats are in a position to put through any legislation they desire. We have presumed to pick out equal suffrage as the big issue of the day and to say to the majority that by what they do with this issue we shall judge them. Back of this judging will be our votes.'"

Numbers of Nevada women joined the Congressional Union after the meeting was over, declaring that they could make no better use of their first opportunity to vote in a national election than by using their power to help the cause of freedom for all the women of the country.

The "Special" left that night for Sacramento, California, on its way to Oregon, having carried its message to eight of the twelve equal-suffrage states, not one of which had failed to pledge its cooperation in the formation of an independent party of woman voters with one plank in its platform—the national enfranchisement of women through the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Oregon Pledges Aid to the Woman's Party

TRULY the trip of the "Suffrage Special" is triumphant; in every state of the west the envoys find great crowds waiting to hear the appeal "Put Suffrage First," and everywhere the answer is the same, "We will."

In Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, California, and Nevada, resolutions calling upon Congress to allow the federal suffrage amendment to come before the state legislatures for ratification have been passed; in all of these states the call to a Woman's Party Convention has found a ready acceptance.

The women of the equal suffrage states are convinced that the only way national suffrage can be won is with the votes of western women.

When the Congressional Union Special, or "Suffrage Flyer," as it is called in the west, reached Salem, its first stop in equal suffrage Oregon, the envoys found a number of the city's most prominent men and women awaiting them at the station. The Salem Chamber of Commerce had a number of decorated automobiles there. With a band leading the procession they were taken to the State House where a meeting was held in the Hall of Representatives.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Richard Cartwright, who introduced to the envoys the first speaker, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, the Governor's personal representative, who in the absence of the Governor welcomed them to the state.

Miss Todd, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Whittemore, Miss Goode and Mrs. Blatch spoke.

The audience were most enthusiastic and much interested in hearing from Mrs. Blatch of the work of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, and her comment on Colonel Roosevelt's endorsement of the national suffrage amendment roused them to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mrs. Blatch said in part:

"Colonel Roosevelt's statement that he stands for the national suffrage amendment, made yesterday in New York, when he was waited upon by a delegation of the Congressional Union is the beginning of the end of our campaign. We came west to appeal to voting women to help the disfranchised women of the nation, and so great has been their response that political leaders must take notice.

"We came to the west urging women voters to stand outside party lines on a high plane of non-partisanship, and with one accord refuse support to any party that fails to use its power to pass the federal amendment.

"Voting women have political power in their hands, and it is becoming so clear that they will use that power to write women suffrage into the national constitution, that he who runs may read. The next step will be that all they who run will read.

"The Progressive chief has capitulated. He stands for the national amendment. He promises to do justice should success sit on his banner. Pressed by the spectacle of the serried ranks of voters meeting at the Woman's Party at Chicago in June, the Republican party will not do less than follow suit. And then what can the Democratic party do? How can it outbid the wise words of Colonel Roosevelt? Will a platform pledge from the party in power meet the case? Will the woman voter wait and accept from the Democrats at St. Louis a promise to do something in the future which it has power to do today? Certainly not! The woman voter, rising to the height of the great principle of political freedom for her sex, demands, and rightly demands, immediate action from the party which has power to act.

"Deeds, gentlemen of the Democratic party, deeds in the living present, are what is required of you. A promise for future good behavior can be accepted only from those who have not present power. From the Democratic party no promise is acceptable. Theirs is the power to act. And I prophesy they will act and pass the suffrage amendment through Congress immediately. I prophesy this because the political power of voting women is making itself seen and felt. Voting women are falling in line, mobilizing themselves in a woman's party outside partisan lines, placing principle above party and wisely refusing support to that party which will not write into the fundamental law of our land justice to women."

When a resolution criticizing the action of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives was read by Mrs. Goode it was passed unanimously.

The resolution reads:

"Be it resolved, That the men and women voters at this meeting in the capitol, Salem, Oregon, on April 29, 1916, do protest at the action of the Judiciary Committee of the sixty-fourth Congress in preventing the Susan B. Anthony amendment enfranchising women, from being voted upon by the representatives of the people on the floor of the House and do also protest against the inconsistent attitude of the party in power—the Democratic party—in withholding the right of full citizenship from half the people—the women—and further, request that this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the speaker of the House, Majority Leader Kern of the Senate, Majority Leader Kitchin of the House, members of the Judiciary Committee and to our Oregon delegation, requesting that they be read into the *Congressional Record* by Senator Lane and Congressman Hawley."

The envoys went directly from the hall to the train, which left for Portland, arriving early next morning.

To welcome the visiting delegation there had assembled business and professional men of prominence, clubwomen, members of the Oregon Congress of Mothers, officers of the Parent-Teacher Association and others who shared in extending the hospitality of the city.

The envoys were taken as the guests of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for an automobile tour of the city and then out upon the Columbia River highway, one of the most beautiful drives of the west.

The envoys were delighted with the wonderful scenery and declared that it was worth coming thousands of miles to see. A luncheon was held at the Crown Point Chalet, where Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Hilles, and Mrs. Ascough spoke, telling of the formation of the Woman's Party and urging the women of Oregon to aid in its work.

Then the long procession formed again and the envoys returned to the car to prepare for the mass meeting in the evening.

The meeting was held in the Public Library, which was filled to its capacity. Miss Emma Wold of the Oregon branch of the Congressional Union presided and the first speaker introduced was the Governor of Oregon.

Governor Withycombe made an address in which he welcomed the envoys to the state. He said that he heartily endorsed the political methods of the Congressional Union.

The audience was most enthusiastic; rounds of applause greeted each speaker.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives take a vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment on its own merits and give it an immediate and favorable report. Senators Lane and Chamberlain were also called upon to work for the measure, and that the Administration, which the Congressional Union holds responsible, was asked to put its party strength behind the amendment.

The Portland women were convinced that the creation of a Woman's Party, whose purpose is to consolidate the feeling for national suffrage, and that the holding of a convention in Chicago June 5 to 7 for the formation of this party is the work now before true suffragists. Prominent in the reception and entertainment of the visitors were Mrs. John M. Scott, Mrs. George Nolan, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens and Dr. Florence Manion.

The Oregon Press

Suffrage Party Holds Big Meet at State House

STIRRING appeals to the men and women of Oregon, which they termed a "free" state, to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to give national suffrage to women which is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, were made by several members of the party of women who are touring the twelve "free" states.—*Salem Journal, Salem, Ore., April* 30.

The Envoys

SUFFRAGISTS who have given years of time and thousands of dollars to the cause of equal franchise for women will be in Portland next Sunday. They will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning, be entertained at luncheon at Crown Point Chatlet, see the highway and hold a mass meeting in the Library at 8 o'clock at night.

All across the continent they have made their way, urging the women in suffrage states to rally to the support of their unenfranchised sisters. The visitors are asking the men and women who can vote to give recognition to those who stand for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.—*Portland Oregonian, April* 25.

Oregon Welcomes Suffragists

MONEY was voted at the special meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial Club last night to provide for the entertainment of the nation's noted women who will compose the "Suffrage Special" when it arrives in Salem at 8 o'clock next Saturday night. A committee from the club will assist the women of the city in receiving the visitors.—*Salem, Oregon, April* 25.

Plans Laid to Receive Eastern Suffragists

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by a large committee of prominent persons to entertain the women from the New England states composing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, who will arrive in Portland Sunday morning over the Southern Pacific.—*The Telegram. Oregon, April* 25.

Suffragists Get Hearty Reception

WITH gay sashes and banners of gold, white and purple, rivaling the brightness of the sunny spring morning, the delegation of twenty-three eastern suffragists touring the country in the interests of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for National suffrage, arrived yesterday in Portland. After breakfast the visitors were taken on a tour of the city, then to the general rendezvous station at the Oregon building and thence out the Columbia River Highway to view the scenery and enjoy luncheon at Crown Point Chatlet. A rousing mass meeting at the Library at night completed the busy day's visit, after which the party left for Seattle.

To welcome the visiting delegation at the Chamber of Commerce, there assembled business and professional men of prominence, clubwomen, members of the Oregon Congress of Mothers, officers of the Parent-Teacher Association and others who shared in extending the hospiality of the city. It mattered not what the political affiliation or the stand on the suffrage subject, they were there to give the hand of welcome to the guests.—*Portland Oregonian, May* 1.

Plans for the Woman's Party Convention

CONVENTION headquarters were formally opened last week in the Stevens Building, located in the busiest block in the world, the congested Chicago shopping district bounded by Wabash, State, Madison and Washington. With the great Congressional Union flags, especially made for the Convention, fluttering from the State Street windows ten stories above the street, the headquarters can be distinguished a mile away on each side of State Street.

The opening was to have been marked by the usual Saturday tea, but the occasion turned out a gala event, for it was on this day that the statement was given out in which Colonel Roosevelt endorsed the national amendment. Miss Paul spoke on the Union's policy for the first time since her arrival in Chicago for the purpose of organizing the Woman's Party Convention. The headquarters were filled to capacity, a large number listening from the corridors.

Miss Paul pointed out that the so-called militant policy was no new thing in this country, but had been urged as long ago as 1872, when Susan B. Anthony recommended it at a time when women, through lack of political strength were unable to carry out the policy.

To much applause Miss Paul added that a policy that had so soon born fruit, could not be said to be entirely unsuccessful. "The endorsement of Colonel Roosevelt has served to show which way the wind is blowing, that politicians realize that in the future campaigns of this country, women must be reckoned with. We have before us the biggest task that women have ever dreamed of in this country. But when you consider that around San Francisco Bay alone the Congressional Union in California has a membership of 2,000 who have signed the pledge that demands that they place women above party; when you also consider that President Wilson four years ago lost California by 88 votes, it is simply a question as to whether we choose to use the power we have or continue to waste time.

"Some women will tell you that sex solidarity, the same sort of solidarity that has made labor in this country a power to be reckoned with, is impossible to women. But I believe that when we say to the enfranchised women of this state and of the other free states of the west, 'Will you cast your vote this one time for the women of this country?' there is no doubt whatever as to what the women of the free states will say."

Organizers have opened their offices in the new headquarters and the place has the air of an orderly bee hive. Mrs. Albert C. Muhse, Miss S. Ada Flatman, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Hortense McDonald and Miss Vivian Pierce are all installed, and busy with organization and publicity plans. A great series of open air meetings is being organized by Miss Elsie Hill, to be held in every part of Chicago. Mrs. Muhse has charge of the organization of drawing room and club meetings. Miss Flatman is organizing a squad of SUFFRAGIST sellers that promises to become one of the features of down-town Chicago.

The following well-known Chicago women are in charge of committees now in the process of formation: Mrs. Bertram Sippy, chairman of the Congressional Union in Illinois, chairman of general arrangements; Miss Ella J. Abeel, leader of the Philosopy and Science Department of the Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Edwin L. Lobdel, vice-president of the Chicago Woman's Club, members local arrangements committee; Mrs. Chas. W. Kayser, who was one of the financial managers of the Roosevelt campaign of four years ago, chairman social events committee; Miss Frances Frothingham, of the Columbian School of Music, chairman headquarters committee; Mrs. Clifford G. Wells, hospitality committee chairman. Mrs. Wells' co-workers are, Mrs. Frederick A. Lorenz, Mrs. Alfred Halstead, Miss Lucy Ewing, Miss Alice Henkle, Mrs. Lewis Dodd, Mrs. John Mentzer, Mrs. Sydney J. Baxter and Mrs. Kempster Miller. Mrs. Wells' committee is listing all available hotels and rooms for the convenience of convention visitors, and this printed list will be sent to members or friends making the request, to the convention headquarters in the Stevens Building, Chicago. Hospitality will also be arranged for those members who wish to come to the convention in advance of the dates set to assist the Union in organization plans. Mrs. Pauline Palmer is chairman of the artists committee, assisted by Miss Caroline Benton; Mrs. Gertrude Blackwelder, presdent of the Chicago College Club, is chairman college women's committee. The doctors' committee is headed by Dr. Cornelia Re Bey, Dr. Lindsay Wynekoop, Dr. Josephine Young and Dr. Mary McEwen, who is to speak at the Biennial Public Health Conference; enrollment committee by Miss Elizabeth Elder, chairman; finance committee by Mrs. A. E. McCrea, chairman. Mrs. McCrea is a landscape architect, a prominent Chicago Club woman, and the mother of Mrs. Cyrus Mead of Ohio. Assisting her on the committee are Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. Luella Kennard, Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt, Mrs. Harold Ickes, Mrs. Robert Fowler Cummings, and Mrs. Lamont Rowlands. The journalists' committee is under Mrs. Charles F. Clark, chairman; lawyers' committee, Judge Mary Bartelme, of the Chicago Juvenile Court, chairman, assisted by Miss Florence King, president of the Woman's Association of Commerce, and Miss Alice Greenacre; librarians' committee, Miss Editha Phelps, of the Jno. Crerar Memorial Library, chairman; Miss Irene Warren, of the N. E. A. Library Department, and Mrs. George Meade, wife of Professor Meade, of the University of Chicago; musicians' committee, Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, chairman, Miss Louise Westervelt, Miss Jeanette Durno, the soloist, and Mrs. Mary Wood Chase; peace advocates' committee, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, chairman; SUFFRAGIST committee, Mrs. Alfred Linton, chairman; teachers' committee, Miss Florence Holbrook, chairman, and Miss Zonia Baber of the University of Chicago faculty, vice-chairman.

CONVENTION plans are not interfering with the organization meetings being planned under the management of Mrs. Albert C. Muhse. The following meetings were held during the week: Mrs. Muhse spoke at the Woman's Association of Commerce on "Convention Plans;" Miss Vivian Pierce organized the Congressional Union Branch of the First Congressional District at the home of Mrs. Martha Anderson, 507 Bryant, with the following charter membership: Mrs. L. A. Collins, Mrs. B. E. Rayford, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, Mrs. S. E. Devigne, Mrs. P. Randolph, Mrs. Nora E. Lee, Mrs. Estella Peacock, Mrs. Robert H. Scott. A mass meeting in the First Congressional District is being organized by this committee, who promise the largest delegation to the convention of any other Chicago district.

Mrs. Muhse spoke at a drawing room meeting at the home of Mrs. H. B. Fairchild. Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy, Illinois state chairman, spoke before the Winnetka Woman's Club on the national amendment work, and before the meeting were entertained at a dinner at the home of Mrs. Lloyd.

Mrs. Hortense McDonald spoke before the Central Woman's Club on the meaning and plans of the Woman's Party convention. Mrs. Muhse spoke at Bennet Hall at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Oliver Backen, who is organizing a neighborhood group for convention work. Mrs. Muhse was the speaker before the Republican Woman's Association, with Mrs. William Severin as president, at the home of Mrs. Mark H. Rolph. Mrs. Muhse was the speaker at the Brownleigh Club at a lecture given by Mrs. A. N. Proudfoot on "The Economic Independence of Women."

Meetings will be held this week and next at the Young Women's Christian Association, with Mrs. Muhse speaking; at the Federation of High School Teachers, with Miss Elsie Hill speaking; at the home of Miss Esther Witkowsky, with Miss Ella J. Abeel and Miss Elsie Hill speaking; at the home of Mrs. Francis Walker, for the organization of the Second Congressional District Branch, with Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy and Miss Elsie Hill speaking; at the Forestville School, with Mrs. Muhse speaking; at a mass meeting arranged by Miss Hill at the Garfield Park Refectory, with well-known Congressional Union speakers.

This week the Union's downtown registration and publicity headquarters will be opened on Michigan Avenue and Washington Street for the convenience of out-of-town visitors. The great room on Michigan and Washington will be for registration purposes only, and is open to avoid confusion at the headquarters in the Stevens Building, where the clerical force that is working on the convention, and the press rooms for the convention work, will continue to be. Great purple, white and gold flags in the windows of the new building call attention of the passersby on two of Chicago's busiest streets to the Woman Voters' Convention. A great public reception and tea will be held in the new addition next Friday afternoon.

Apologies to Arizona!

THE SUFFRAGIST feels that it must set its readers' minds straight about the story of the "Suffrage Special's" visit to Arizona which appeared in THE SUFFRAGIST of last week.

Our regular correspondent was unable to write the story and it was undertaken by one unfamiliar with the territory and the plans of the trip. The hospitality of Arizona seems not only to have overwhelmed the suffrage envoys; it completely overwhelmed THE SUFFRAGIST staff; consequently the "mix-up."

The "Suffrage Special" arrived at Tucson, a little after 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 20.

They were met at the station by a reception committee of Tucson's representative women and taken for an automobile ride to the old San Xavier Mission returning for a banquet which had been arranged for them at 6:30 at the Santa Rita Hotel, the lobby of which had been lavishly decorated with purple, white and yellow. Mrs. Byron Cummings presided and Mrs. R. B. von KleinSmid acted as toastmistress.

Among the other Arizona women present were Miss Grace Lyman, Mrs. A. W. Morrill, of Phoenix, Mrs. W. V. Whitmore, Mrs. H. A. Spoehr, president of the Collegiate club, Mrs. J. G. Hanavan, Mrs. Robert Boykin, Mrs. Pauline Colodny, Mrs. Stanley F. Morse, Mrs. Walter Wakefield, Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Mrs. H. W. Fenner, Mrs. J. I. Butler, Mrs. Charles F. Solomon, Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Mrs. H. A. Schell, Mrs. John F. Myers, Mrs. W. D. Myers, Mrs. J. D. Mathews, Mrs. Allan B. Jaynes, Mrs. H. V. Failor, Mrs. A. J. Goldschmidt, Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Mrs. E. S. Forderer, Mrs. A. E. Douglass, Mrs. None Bernard, Mrs. Kirk Hart, Mrs. H. H. Foster, Mrs. E. G. Sporleder, Mrs. H. J. Warren, Mrs. S. M. Fegly, Mrs. E. K. Smith, Mrs. Fred Roberts, Miss Lillian Mathews.

A reception which was attended by several hundred people followed the banquet.

The reception committee which met the envoys at the station included Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Mrs. George Kitt, and Mrs. L. Colodny.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Art Editor .....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager .....Miss Elizabeth Smith

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Unimportant Measures First

A MEMBER of the Judiciary Committee who was asked recently as to the probable date for the reporting out of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, replied: "Well, we are mighty busy, but I think we are going to get around to you in time."

It is now more than five months since the Susan B. Anthony amendment, known as House Resolution No. 1, was referred by the House of Representatives to the Judiciary Committee. An examination of the legislative calendar of the Committee on Judiciary shows that about thirty bills have been reported from the Judiciary Committee to the House since December. A careful study of these bills disclosed the fact that, with one exception, these measures are local and personal in character. The McGillicuddy Workmen's Compensation bill is the one measure that could be classed as general legislation. All the other bills have to do with local and routine matters touching the machinery of the federal courts. Many of them authorize the appointment of additional judges; other re-arrange districts, or provide for new districts. Some bills authorize the settlement of private claims, such as measures to clear title to real estate and to adjust some individual's claim against the federal government. None of these measures can be regarded as important to any very large **body of the people.**

The change of a district in California or the addition of a district in Kansas is of purely local importance. A bill "to amend the Act of March 3, 1915, providing the time for the holding of United States Court at Aiken, S. C." may be of great interest to the people of Aiken. A bill "transferring Charlton County from the northern division of the eastern district to the western division of the western judicial district of Missouri" may be a great boon to the men of Missouri. Neither of these bills is comparable in importance to House Resolution No. 1, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

It may be that the Judiciary Committee is disposing first of the less important matters and will be ready soon to consider measures of national importance.

The Bogie of a Precedent

FEAR of creating a new precedent has caused the Senate to pigeon-hole the Curtis Resolution, by which it was sought to provide a hearing in the Senate Chamber for the envoys sent by the woman voters of the west.

A number of men and one woman have sponken on the floor of the Senate in past years, but when these precedents were recalled Senators made a distinction between those cases and the present one. In the former instances, they argued, the privilege of the floor of the Senate had been granted because of some distinction achieved by the individual, and not on account of the importance of any message they might bring.

There were Senators who desired to speak for the Curtis Resolution and friendliness to the cause was shown even in unexpected quarters, but the "bogie" of a new precedent was, for the moment, too great a problem for the distinguished legislators.

It is not too much to assume that when the Senators have given the matter a second thought they will realize that listening to the spokesmen of a great cause will create a better precedent than according the privilege of the Senate floor to a person of distinction. Such a precedent will be in keeping with the spirit of democracy, which the people of a republic have the right to expect.

The Appeal to the West

By Harriot Stanton Blatch

I TURN to the west, I might say, by inheritance; for in 1869 my mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, turned for help, as we appeal now, to the west. It was during the reconstruction period, when all the efforts of my mother and Miss Anthony at Washington to keep 'male' out of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, and put 'sex' in the fifteenth amendment had proved futile, that my mother said: "Our hope is in the freedom-loving west."

At that time, women had no political power, not having achieved enfranchisement even in the then territory of Wyoming. The women of '69 came out of the east to help the women of the west win liberty. Liberty is yours today, and we approach you in your strength, in your political power begging your help in our battle for freedom.

There has been going on a dispute as to whether there are four million women voters in the suffrage states or some smaller number, but the fact is that it does not much matter how many women voters there are in the western states in carrying out the political policy of the Congressional Union, as long as the proportion of women voters is about the same as that of the men voters and so long as the suffrage states elect about one-sixth of the House of Represenatives, and about one-fourth of the electoral college.

Nor is it necessary that the full numebr of voting women should swing this side or that in order to bring political pressure to bear to the end of enfranchising the women of the east.

The women of the western states, as are the men, are divided into political parties, and it needs but a fraction of these women of any one party to force that party to accept its responsibility in Congress towards the woman suffrage amendment or to face defeat. A fraction of the women who are active in the Republican or Democratic parties can, by making it known that they place above party allegiance their devotion to the disenfranchised women, achieve the acceptance of their political views.

Washington Hears Message of Envoys

WHEN the "Suffrage Special" arrived at Seattle the envoys found a truly magnificent welcome awaiting them. The station had been decorated with Congressional Union banners and national colors, hanging baskets of flowers and hosts of American flags.

At half after nine a bugler called together a big group of representative men and women of Seattle, prominent club women, women well known in civic work, and women representative in Seattle's social life, suffrage pioneers and official representatives of organized labor, who had gathered to welcome the messengers of the disfranchised women of America.

Acting Mayor A. F. Haas and Secretary James Crenan extended a welcome, assisted by Mrs. C. D. Stimson, Mrs. Robert Goodale, Mrs. Harry Whitney Treat, Mrs. William Raymond.

The formal exercises were held at the rear of the "Special." Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, member of the state legislature, presided, introducing in turn Mr. Haas, Mrs. Blatch, former Mayor George F. Cotterill, Hulet M. Wells, president of the Central Labor Council and James A. Duncan, Secretary of Council.

"The gates of the state are open to you," declared Mrs. Axtell, addressing the envoys. "Here we trust you will find true ideals, the policy of live and let live. Every disease has produced its own toxin, and the condition of women in America has produced the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. It is a national question and we rejoice to see the tendency of shifting service to party to service to all the people."

"In former days," said Mr. Haas, "the west used to be regarded as 'wild and woolly.' I am glad to see the east coming to the west, as you have, to take counsel with us."

The thanks of the envoys for the splendid reception was voiced by Mrs. Blatch in a happy speech which urged the women—and the men—to stand together in the forthcoming national election.

"Ladies, we are here after your votes," she announced, and a voice in the audience cried: "You'll get them."

When Mrs. Blatch said, "Men, we need yours, too," the whole crowd burst into applause.

IMMEDIATELY after the address, the envoys were taken on a tour of the city in a procession of one hundred and fifty automobiles which had been gaily decorated in purple, white and gold banners. They attended court where Miss Reah Whitehead, Seattle's only woman judge, and a member of the Congressional Union, presided. After a ride of an hour and a half, having seen the beauties of the snow-capped mountains, the beautiful lakes and Puget Sound, they returned to the Lincoln Hotel, the Congressional Union headquarters of Washington.

There the party separated, Mrs. Blatch going to address a large crowd of pioneer suffragists at the Goodeats Cafeteria, Miss Anna Constable, and Miss Edith Goode to another large luncheon given at the Fry Hotel under the auspices of the City Club of Seattle. A number of delegates were invited to the Sun Set Club, the most beautiful woman's club in the United States. Other hostesses were Mrs. Harry Whitney Treat, Mrs. Frederick Carl Struve, and Mrs. C. D. Stimson.

In the afternoon a brilliant tea was held for them at the Woman's University Club. The audiences which heard the envoys at these gatherings were most enthusiastic. They not only promised their votes to the Woman's Party in November, but joined the Union and pledged their aid in organization work to be done immediately.

So great was the interest in the arrival of the envoys and so eager were nearby places to hear the message from the disfranchised women of the east, that delegations of women were waiting to escort some of them across the bay to Tacoma and to Bellingham.

Four of the envoys, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Ascough went to Tacoma where a dinner and a mass meeting were held that evening. The Mayor of Tacoma, Mr. Fawcett, attended the dinner. He welcomed the visitors and heartily endorsed their work.

Another group of the envoys went to Bellingham the following morning.

In the evening the envoys were the guests of Mrs. Hugh H. Rood at a woman's dinner at the Rainier Club, going afterwards to attend a mass meeting at Moore's Theater.

Judge Reah Whitehead presided at this meeting. The speakers were Mrs. Blatch, Miss Burns, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Todd. The great audience applauded each speech and cheered enthusiastically at the end of the meeting.

Mrs. Robert Baker, Miss Edith Goode, Mrs. Nelson Whittemore and Other Envoys Watching Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles Distributing to Seattle the Calls to Woman's Party Convention, Chicago, June 5, 6, 7

EARLY Tuesday the doctrine of "Suffrage First" reached what is, so far, the height of its career when Miss Burns as the guest of Flight Lieutenant Terah T. Maroney, of the Naval Militia of Washington, flew over Lake Union, and Capitol and Queene Anne hills in Lieutenant Maroney's beautiful flying yacht and at an elevation of 1,400 feet extended the call to the Woman's Party Convention to the women of equal suffrage Washington by scattering the leaflets over the suburbs of Seattle.

Miss Burns started with a Congressional Union banner in her hand, but before the 1,400 feet level was reached, the eighty-mile-an-hour gale tore it from her hand and it now reposes gracefully on the roof of a large Seattle mill. It was Miss Burns' first flight and she said afterwards, "I forgot all about suffrage and votes for women in that wonderful experience."

Mrs. Hilles then went for a flight in the hydroplane and flew over the business district of Seattle scattering the call broadcast.

Many thousands of Seattle's residents viewed the flight, which had been arranged by the famous aviation staff correspondent, John Evans, of the Seattle *Times*. It was filmed by the Pathe Weekly.

At 10 o'clock that morning the most picturesque and thrilling meeting of all was held at the University of Washington when thirty-five hundred students and visitors heard addresses by Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Lucy Burns.

Dr. Henry Suzzalls, president of the University presided at the meeting and introduced the envoys to the great throng before them. Mrs. Blatch,

Miss Burns, and Mrs. Rogers spoke telling the students the purpose of the "Suffrage Special's" tour of the west. The enthusiasm was boundless; the envoys and suffrage were cheered to the echo and at the end of the meeting great numbers came forward to join the Union; each one promised to write the Judiciary Committee a letter protesting against smothering the amendment in committee.

At noon a luncheon was held at the Hotel Washington which was filled with an interested, enthusiastic crowd, many people coming after the luncheon to hear the speeches.

That evening the envoys were the guests of Miss Helene Lackaye, the star in "Overtones," at the Orpheum Theater. The management of the theater had the boxes decorated with purple, white and gold, and the great amendment banner was stretched across the one occupied by the guests.

THE out-of-door mass meeting held in Bellingham Tuesday was one of the biggest ever held in this country. For one solid block the street was packed with people from one side to the other. Two speakers—Miss Hurlburt and Miss Campbell—addressed the crowd, one at each end of the street. The cheers and applause could be heard for blocks.

On the way back to Seattle, Miss Campbell and Miss Hurlburt found great crowds waiting at each station during the four-hour trip to hear the platform speeches. These platform meetings were held until it grew too dark. One of the envoys said the last thing she saw before she reached Seattle was a woman holding a baby high in her arms with a banner, "Votes for Women," across his little body.

Resolutions were adopted at every meeting and much enthusiasm was shown.

The press was teeming with suffrage, even the advertisers putting "Votes for Women" across the top of their columns; the cartoons were all on the Susan B. Anthony amendment; the weatherman used his cartoon to boost the cause; across the editorial pages were huge headlines saying "Welcome, Suffragists." Photographs of the parade, the delegates, the luncheons, and the flights of Miss Burns and Mrs. Hilles were used in all the Seattle papers, one of which, the Seattle *Star*, was edited entirely by the Congressional Union with Mrs. Blatch as editor-in-chief, on May 2.

The Northern Pacific Railroad presented the envoys with an enormous cake with the inscription: "With the best possible wishes for the successful passage immediately of the Susan B. Anthony amendment" upon it in purple, white and gold frosting.

Among the women of Tacoma who attended the dinner and mass meeting held there were Mrs. C. P. Balabanoff, state vice-chairman of the Congressional Union, Mrs. H. H. Johnston; Mrs. George Russell, Mrs. N. L. Taylor, Miss Cora Lindaas, Dr. N. Jolidan Croake, Mrs. H. C. Koons, Mrs. Addie G. Barlow, Mrs. Walter J. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman and Mrs. W. N. Allen.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the eastern women in Seattle were in the hands of Mrs. C. D. Stimson, Mrs. Harry Whitney Treat, Mrs. Frederick Struve and Mrs. S. L. W. Clark. These women were aided by huge committees of Seattle's most prominent citizens.

BETWEEN Seattle and Spokane the "Suffrage Special" was delayed on account of some trouble with the road-bed. Through the kindness of the railway officials the train was switched out on a long detour through the country and reached Spokane a few hours late instead of having to wait until the trouble was adjusted.

At Wenatchee, where the train stopped for a few minutes the envoys found a crowd waiting to see them. They gave Mrs. Blatch a petition addressed to President Wilson demanding immediate action on the equal suffrage amendment which had been signed by a large number of local women. They presented great armfuls of lilacs and apple blossoms to the envoys and cheered heartily as the train pulled out.

Wednesday evening, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Mead, Miss Goode, and Mrs. Whittemore were guests at dinner of the officials of the Great Northern Railway in their private car. The menus on the dining cars all had written on the bottom, "We will vote for woman suffrage," and at the top, "Suffrage Special." The hosts of the occasion were D. M. Perkins, E. E. Dildine, and T. D. Richards.

The train was still behind schedule when it arrived at Spokane early Thursday morning. There it was met by a reception committee and taken in decorated automobiles for a tour of the city.

The members of the "Special" participated in a most interesting event, the planting of a tree in memory of Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, pioneer suffragist of Washington.

More than a hundred women surrounded the little sapling while the work of Mrs. Hutton was eulogized by both local and eastern women. Mrs. Charles T. Goodsell spoke briefly, saying that it was fitting the east and west should unite in paying tribute to Mrs. Hutton.

"To her, more than any other individual, perhaps, is due the credit for equal suffrage in the states of Idaho and Washington," said the speaker. "It is meet that the women of the east join with the women of the west in thus honoring the memory of Mrs. Hutton, who worked for the enfranchisement of women not only in her own state, but who was a zealous worker for national suffrage up to the time of her death."

"I heard the name of Mrs. Hutton years ago when I first came to the national capital and she is known and revered throughout the nation by those who believe in equal rights," said Miss Burns. "The beauty of her character, the value of her work will not be forgotten by any of us."

At the conclusion of the formalities, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles grasped a shovel and said, "Let me put on a shovelful of earth for Delaware," and the others followed suit.

After the ride the envoys attended a large luncheon which was given for them by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce at the Davenport Hotel. The luncheon was presided over by Ex-Governor Hay, who made an address of welcome to the envoys, in which he said that he most heartily endorsed the federal suffrage amendment. Miss Burns and Mrs. Blatch were the principal speakers.

Resolutions were passed unanimously calling upon Congress to pass the amendment.

After the luncheon the envoys attended a tea given for them at the beautiful home of Judge and Mrs. George Turner. The entire house, one of the show places of Seattle, was thrown open for the afternoon. The colors of the Union predominated in the general color scheme used in the decorations.

Spokane's most prominent women were in the receiving line and the guests invited to meet the envoys numbered more than six hundred. Mrs. Blatch gave a short address.

Judge Turner, who is a former United States Senator, and a leading Democrat of the west, said openly that he disagreed with President Wilson's stand on a federal suffrage amendment.

In the late afternoon Mrs. Blatch was the guest of honor at a "Pioneer's hour" at the Davenport Hotel. She was presented with a beautiful pen-and-ink scroll by the Pioneer Suffrage Club of Spokane. The scroll will hang in the national headquarters of the Congressional Union in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Blatch announced in accepting the memorial.

The scroll bears the inscription: "Presented to Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in memory of May Arkwright Hutton, first president of the Spokane Suffrage Non partizan League, organized 1908," and the names of the old suffrage board and four men champions of the cause. Mrs. Blatch announced that by its side she will have hung the facsimile of the bill that gave the women of Wyoming suffrage, signed and presented to her by the governor of that state.

The scroll was presented by Mrs. D. C. Coates at the close of an address by Mrs. Blatch, who urged the women to use their influence with representatives in Congress, members of the Judiciary Committee, President Wilson, Speaker Clark and Representative Claude Kitchin, by personal letters, demanding that the Susan B. Anthony amendment be brought up during this session of the legislature and voted upon.

This they promised to do, applauding Mrs. Blatch heartily and showing much interest and enthusiasm in the work of the Congressional Union.

At night a mass meeting held at the Auditorium had been arranged for the envoys.

Miss Marguerite Motie—Miss Spokane—in costume, was chairman of the meeting, speaking a few words of welcome to the visitors and introducing the speakers.

Resolutions calling upon the Democratic party to pass through Congress the amendment to the national constitution granting women suffrage, asking Representative C. C. Dill to use his best endeavor to advance the suffrage amendment, and calling upon President Wilson to use his influence with his party to cause the passage of the amendment, were passed unanimously and much enthusiasm was shown.

The committee which had charge of the entertainment of the suffrage envoys in Spokane included Mrs. A. P. Fassett, Mrs. Mary Welch, Miss McKay, Mrs. Marion Young Graham, Mrs. H. M. Prager, Mrs. D. C. Coates, Mrs. F. A. Noteware, Mrs. A. E. House, Mrs. George O. Foss, Mrs. John G. Cunningham, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Mrs. Belle Fowler, Mrs. Harry Jarvis, Mrs. W. J. Gleason, Mrs. Nettie Rice, Mrs. I. E. Busy, Mrs. Helen Golden, Mrs. C. Z. Hubbell, Mrs. Mamie McDonald, Miss Lillyan Hogan, Mrs. John Wiley. Mrs. A. J. Albring, Senator R. A. Hutchinson and D. B. Heil.

Miss Lucy Burns Preparing for Flight Over Seattle to Distribute Calls to Woman's Party Convention

The Washington Press

Don't Be Slaves

WOMEN of the west can help the women of the east to freedom by remaining free themselves—free from party slavery. Be independent. Vote as nonpartisans. Don't be a slave to party buncombe.—*Seattle Star, May* 1.

Seattle Greets Congressional Union

"OUR interests are broader than the bounds of our state; therefore, having enfranchised our women, we demand that other states of the Union give them equality," said, in spirit, an audience of 1,500 men and women in the Moore Theater last night.

This attitude they embodied in a resolution, after women of the Congressional Union's "Suffrage Special" had addressed them and aroused them to enthusiasm over the forthcoming formation of a Woman's Party.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer, May* 2.

National Suffragists Take Spokane

SPOKANE is host today to the first national suffrage party of women that ever toured the United States.—*Spokane Daily Chronicle, May* 4.

Big Plans Making for Suffragist Reception

WHEN that already celebrated "Suffrage Flyer" on May 1 reaches Seattle, the most westward point in its transcontinental tour, it will find the voting women of the city organized to the last degree and prepared to send to Washington about any kind of message that the suffragist leaders who are aboard may ask, and to make it as emphatic as could be desired.

Not only that, but the distinguished party aboard the flyer will find awaiting it a typical Seattle welcome and two days packed tight with entertainment.

Reports from the Flyer are being received daily and there is every indication that the tour is already accomplishing its purpose; it is serving to direct attention to the refusal of the Congressional Judiciary Committees to consider the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment, at this session, and it is further arousing interest in the demand of the voting women that the national political parties insert in their platforms a declaration in favor of the amendment. Seattle women hope to send forth a message that will be heard distinctly in every state that has thus far withheld the suffrage and with that in view an elaborate and unusual program is being arranged.—*Seattle Times, April* 13.

Suffrage Workers Given Hearty Welcome

BRINGING to the women of the west an appeal and a message—one of urgent insistence that enfranchised members of the sex unite, that equal suffrage may be established by federal amendment; the other that victory is in sight—twenty laughing, gay-hearted suffrage envoys from eleven states and one federal district, arrived in Seattle today and forthwith the city, in the words of Acting Mayor A. F. Haas, capitulated.—*Seattle Star, May* 1.

The Flying Squadron

TO rival the slogan of the Republican Party who "set the negroes free," the women of the Flying Squadron are traveling through the country appealing to the people of the country to make the present Democratic administration adopt as their slogan "we set the women of our country free."—*Bellingham Herald, May* 2.

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The Curtis Resolution and its Precedents

THE following resolution, known as Senate Resolution No. 183, was offered in the United States Senate by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, last Monday:

"Whereas there is now before the Senate of the United States a resolution, No. 1, favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States by removing the qualification of sex as a bar to the exercise of the right of franchise; and

"Whereas a large number of women voters have delegated to certain envoys the duty of conveying to this Congress an expression of the desire of said women voters that this Congress shall submit to the states for ratification the pending constitutional amendment, generally known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment; and

"Whereas the question of woman suffrage is one of the foremost issues before the people of the United States; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That on the calendar day of May 16, 1916, this body shall stand adjourned at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., and immediately thereafter, the envoys from the said women's convention shall be permitted to enter the Senate Chamber and present from the floor the message which they are to bring from the western women voters."

The Senator asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, Democrat, objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it went to the Committee on Rules.

Among the Senators who had announced that they would favor the adoption of the resolution on the floor, if the question had been thrown open to discussion, were Senators Curtis of Kansas, Lane of Oregon, Warren of Wyoming, Myers of Montana, and Thompson of Kansas.

EVER since the foundation of the Republic it has been customary in the Senate to accord the privileges of the floor to those whom the Senate desired especially to honor, and, on still rarer occasions, to accord an informal hearing in the Chamber during a recess of the body, to persons who desired to address the Senate on matters of grave legislative import.

The first and only time a woman ever spoke in the Chamber was May 10, 1866. The Reconsruction question being under discussion in Congress at the time, a request was made that Mrs. M. C. Walling, of Texas, an experienced Reconstruction worker, be permitted to address the Senate during a recess, on this question. Three times the request was refused and finally, on the third reconsideration of the request, the permission was granted. It was provided, by vote of the Senate, that on the occasion of her address the floor of the Senate be reserved for members of the Senate and House and their families, and that the galleries be open to the public on the condition that "hereafter the Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purposes than for the use of the Senate." This resolution has not been construed however to forbid the Senate the use of the Chamber "for its own purposes," outside of regular legislative sessions, or to prevent it from extending the privileges of the floor to those whom it desired especially to honor.

In his book, "The National Capitol," published in 1902, Hazelton says:

"On a few occasions, the Senate has honored distinguished visitors and citizens with the privilege of the floor. December 9, 1824, at 1 o'clock, Lafayette, in accordance with a prearranged plan was conducted into the chamber by a committee appointed for that purpose, and introduced by Mr. Barbour, its chairman, to the Senate. . . . The ex-president of the Republic of Texas was admitted to the floor of the Senate by unanimous consent, February 17, 1842; and the Rev. Theobald Matthew once received a like honor, through the efforts of Mr. Clay, who argued in favor of the resolution in opposition to Senators Calhoun, Dawson and Foote.

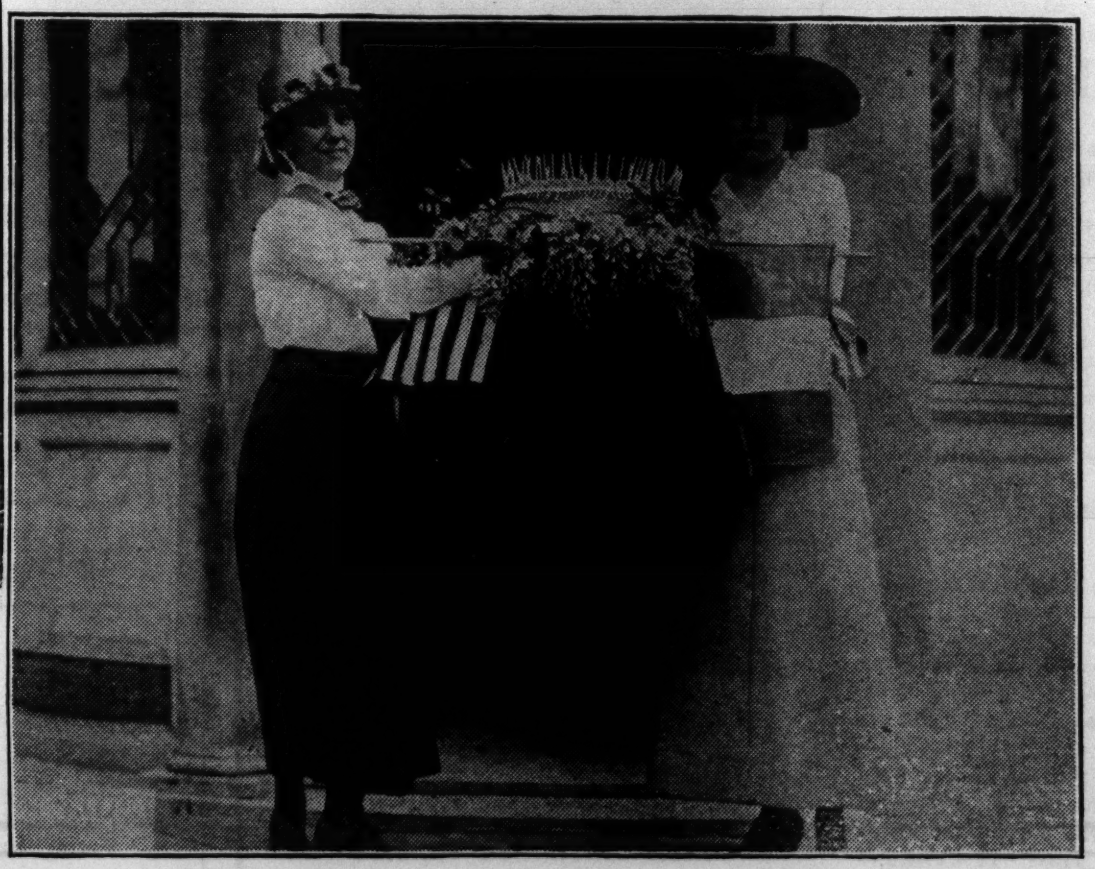
"January 5, 1852, at 1 o'clock, Kossuth was conducted into the chamber of the Senate by a committee appointed for that purpose, it having been reported by the committee and agreed to by the Senate that the same ceremonies should be held in his honor as had been held in honor of Lafayette.

. . .

"January 9, 1855, the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, then holding a convention in Washington, received the unprecedented honor of an invitation to occupy seats upon the floor of the Senate without the bar during the meeting of their convention in the city. February 6, 1860, the ex-president of the Republic of Bolivia was admitted to the floor of the Senate. January 13, 1865, upon the announcement by Mr. Grimes of the presence in the Senate Chamber of Vice-Admiral Farragut, the first officer in the navy upon whom that title had been conferred, the Senate, by unanimous consent, took a recess of ten minutes to exchange courtesies with their visitor. April 20, 1870, the privilege of the floor for that day only was extended to the officers and members of the legislature of the state of Ohio, then on a visit to the national capital.

"As a mark of respect and honor, on January 8, 1879, George Bancroft was tendered the privilege of the floor, which he continued to enjoy during the remainder of his life. . . . Winfield S. Hancock, by a resolution unanimously consented to March 5, 1881, was accorded by the State the privilege of the floor during his stay in Washington."

Birthdays and the Judiciary Committee



A REAL birthday surprise was given to Representative Elza Williams, member of the Judiciary Committee, last Friday by his friends of the Congressional Union.

Escorted by Representative Kent of California from the floor of the House into the visitors' lobby, he found himself confronted by Misses Gertrude and Ruth Crocker, who bore between them on a tray made of a Congressional Union banner and an American flag, a huge birthday cake.

The cake was frosted with white and had upon it fifty-nine little candles set in small yellow roses. The inscription on the cake was in purple and read, "May the coming year bring you joy, and the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

A formal speech of presentation was made by Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett.

Mr. Williams was plainly pleased and touched at the token of remembrance. He expressed his thanks to the Union and his hope that national suffrage would soon come.

After the little ceremony in the visitors' waiting room, the cake was carried off by Mr. Kent, who placed it in the Speaker's lobby, where it was admired by House members all day long.

"The Congressional certainly knows how to do things," said one Representative, admiringly.

Miss Ruth Crocker, one of the bearers of the cake, besides coming from Mr. Williams' own state, Illinois, shared his birthday.

The members of the Congressional Union who were present at the birthday surprise were Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett, Misses Gertrude and Ruth Crocker, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye, and Miss Maude Younger.

Representative Ransdall, of California, said proudly to Miss Younger next day, "*I* got a piece of Mr. Williams' birthday cake. He gave it to me. It was good, too."

And the Congressional Union didn't forget that another member of the Judiciary Committee had a birthday a few days later. When Mr. Steele of Pennsylvania reached his office Wednesday he found a most inviting looking package on his desk. Upon investigation it revealed a dainty purple basket filled with little blue flowers, perhaps the best known variety that grows. But had there been any doubt in Mr. Steele's mind as to the name of that particular variety, it was soon set at rest for a card attached to the basket bore the inscription, "'Forget me not' is the message

I bring in my gladsome blue;
Forget not the fifty-six years that have gone,
And the work there is still to do;
Forget not the suffrage amendment
That waits in committee for you."

Press Comment

All Hail to the Woman's Party

AN army of 40,000 suffragists will gather at Chicago, June 5, 6, and 7, at the same time the Republican and Progressive parties meet, to launch a Woman's Party, which will determine how best to utilize the vote of the enfranchised women in order to secure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment without further delay.

The convention marks the culmination of a two years' campaign of unusual vigor, promoted by the Congressional Union along the same lines advocated by Susan B. Anthony and other pioneer leaders. During the two years the organization has perfected state branches in each of the free states, and it has now put its machinery in motion to consolidate the women in these branches into a political party pledged to suffrage.—*Columbus, Ohio, Saturday Monitor, April 29.*

Equal Suffragists Active

TO place the treatment accorded the national suffrage amendment by the Judiciary Committee in Congress squarely before the woman voters of this territory, with the idea of forming a Woman's Party, for the sole purpose of forcing the suffrage amendment through Congress, twenty-five of the most brilliant of the eastern group of suffragists are touring the voting West to rally the women with the power, the women with votes, to the support of suffrage for the East.

The eastern party, now in California, will return by way of Salt Lake, where a great conference of voting women will be held. Although the Suffrage Flyer has been on the road now for more than two weeks, the enthusiasm of the whole party is unabated. Unqualified enthusiasm and understanding have been accorded the Suffrage Special in the voting states of the West.—*Freeport, Illinois, Standard, April 27.*

A Woman's Party

SUFFRAGISTS will beat the Republicans to Chicago in June. When the Republican national convention gathers in the Windy City on June 7, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage will already have completed its launching of a Woman's Party which will work independently of all existing political organizations, to secure the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

June 5, 6 and 7 will see representatives of the four million woman voters, augmented by representatives from the non-suffrage states, flocking Chicagoward to effect this new political party which will have the same significance in the coming election which the Progressive party held in 1912.

The "Suffrage Special," now touring the suffrage states, is carrying an appeal personally to the women to come to the convention in June.

This is the latest political move from the Little White House, the Washington headquarters of the Congressional Union. The first was a campaign against all Democratic candidates for Congress in the suffrage states. The second, a year ago, the Union was converted into a national organization with branches in the different states. This, third and last, has been decided upon to meet the latest developments in the political game. Everyone agrees as to the political situation: the two parties are about equal; they both want to win; the suffrage states are the doubtful states and every one of those states is wanted by both political parties. If in these few months an organization so strong can be built up as to convince Congress that it will really be dangerous to oppose it, then self-interest will dictate a different course to Congress than the one it has pursued.—*Madison, Wisconsin, State Journal, April 22.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Crocker
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List of Contributions from April Through May 5, 1916

Miss Anna F. Brinkman	$0.50
Miss Katherine Fisher	8.00
Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis	12.50
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Mrs. Daniel Ruggles	1.00
Mr. Thomas Gray	1.00
Miss Mary Roberts	5.00
Mr. R. D. Hasbrouck	2.00
Sale of tickets	28.50
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